

APPENDIX C

TROUBLESHOOTING STEAM PRESSURE PUMPING SYSTEMS

<i>Symptom</i>	<i>Probable cause</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
Unit fails to fill:		
Increase in liquid level in receiver, possible flood in receiver.	Obstruction in fill line, valve closed, swing check backwards.	Inspect fill line for closed valve, swing check installed backwards, or obstruction in fill line. Refer to assembly and parts list.
Increase in liquid level in receiver, possible flood in receiver, increase in receiver pressure.	3-way valve assembly leaking.	Inspect valve assembly.
Receiver empty, level fluctuating.	Receiver pressure greater than pressure in discharge line.	If unit has been in operation for a period of time without problems, check for traps blowing through. If new installation, receiver pressure may be greater than anticipated; back pressure may be less than anticipated. A 2-way control valve may be required in discharge line
Unit fills too slowly or 3-way valve will not deenergize:		
No liquid level in receiver.	Load to unit not as great as anticipated.	No action required.
Receiver flooding.	Obstruction or restriction in fill line.	Inspect fill line for partially closed valve. Inspect fill line for proper size fittings and pipe.
	Restriction in vent line, 3-way valve assembly out of adjustment.	Inspect vent line for partially closed valve, proper size fittings and pipe. Inspect 3-way valve assembly.
Unit fills very rapidly:		
Unit cycling almost normally, receiver flooding	Defective check valve in discharge line. Back flow to system.	Inspect discharge check valve.
Noise in or at fill line check valve:		
Vibration and water hammer at fill line check valve.	Cold condensate.	Inspect for cold condensate. Throttle flow control valve, ahead of 3-way steam valve assembly.
Unit discharges very rapidly:		
Water hammer.	Motive pressure too high.	Throttle flow control valve.
Receiver flooding, rise in receiver pressure during discharge.	Defective check valve in fill line. Discharging condensate back into receiver.	Inspect fill line check valve.

<i>Symptom</i>	<i>Probable cause</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
Unit discharge cycle too long: Possible receiver flooding, discharge time greater than 30 seconds.	Flow control valve throttled too much.	No action required if receiver not flooding. If receiver flooding, adjust flow control valve for discharge of approximately 24 seconds.
Rumble and vibration from unit chamber, possible receiver flooding, discharge time greater than 30 seconds.	Cold condensate. Unit may be sized for future requirement. Condensate sub-cools.	Inspect for cold condensate. Throttle control valve slightly. If unit sized for future load, extend length of short electrode.
Receiver flooding, discharge time greater than 30 seconds.	Restriction or increase of back pressure in discharge line.	Inspect discharge line for partially closed valve(s), obstructions or change in pressure. If pressure increases, may require adjustment of flow control valve.
No steam flow. Receiver flooding.	Steam supply failure, obstruction in steam supply line,	Inspect for supply steam pressure, closed valve or obstruction in steam supply line. Inspect strainer.
3-way valve noisy.	Condensate in steam supply line.	Inspect steam supply line for condensate.
Receiver pressure increase during discharge.	3-way valve out of adjustment. Steam leakage into receiver.	Adjust valve.